CANUCK LAW
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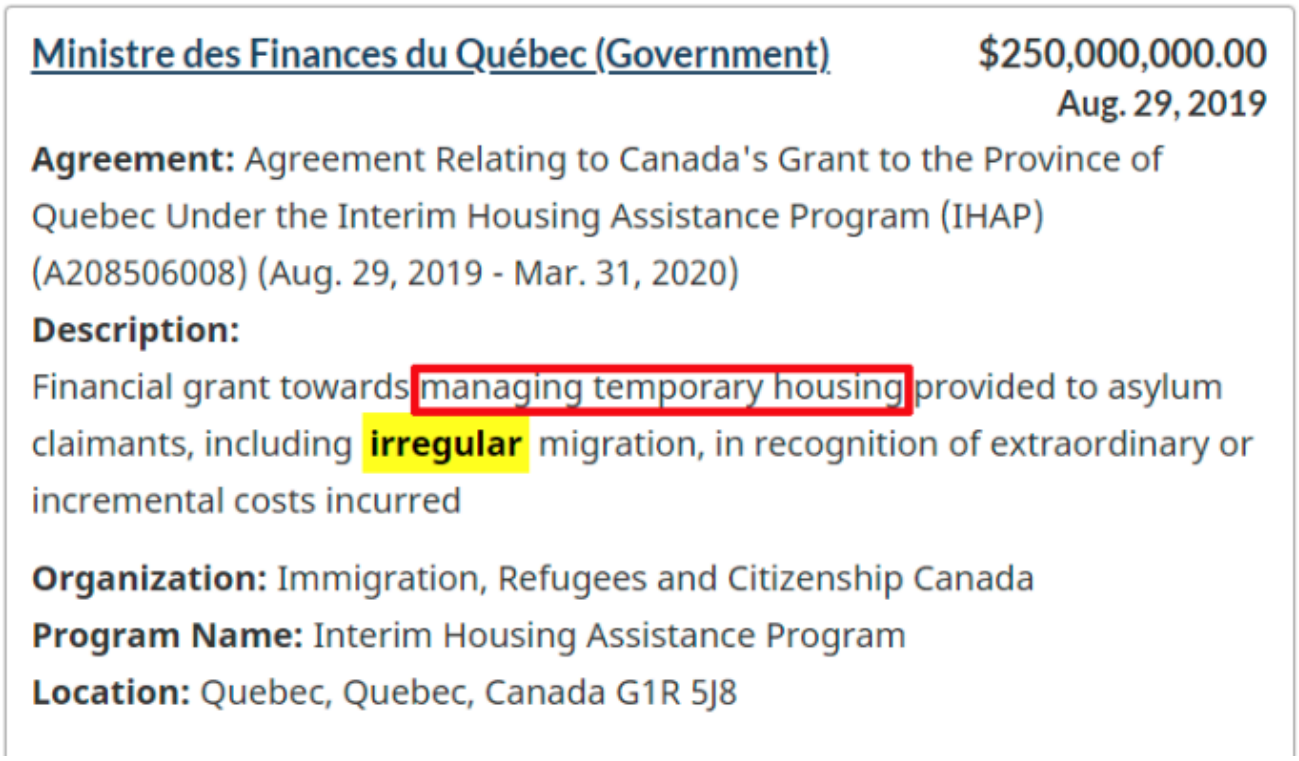
NOVEMBER 19, 2021 BY RONNIE

Recent Expenses, Source Countries Of People Entering Canada Illegally



Ministre des Finances du Québec (Government) $250,000,000.00
Aug. 29, 2019

Agreement: Agreement Relating to Canada's Grant to the Province of Quebec Under the Interim Housing Assistance Program (IHAP) (A208506008) (Aug. 29, 2019 - Mar. 31, 2020)

Description:

Financial grant towards managing temporary housing provided to asylum claimants, including **irregular** migration, in recognition of extraordinary or incremental costs incurred

Organization: Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada
Program Name: Interim Housing Assistance Program
Location: Quebec, Quebec, Canada G1R 5J8

Even though the mainstream press has largely stopped covering the issue, people are still coming into Canada illegally, and we are still covering their expenses.

While our Government and media routinely distract with fear-porn about a non-existent virus, the important issue of border security seems to have disappeared. Admittedly, it has been neglected here on this site as well.

In any event, let's look at some recent information about the costs associated with this virtue signaling. Keep in mind, this is not a complicated issue. Governments could put a stop to this problem overnight if they wanted to. The only reasonable conclusion is that they want to "appear" to be helpless, while ensuring this continues.

INSTITUTION/PLACE	DATE	AMOUNT
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development	Apr. 25, 2018 – Mar. 31, 2019	$900,000
ARK Group DMCC	Mar. 16, 2020 – May 31, 2021	$999,894
CCFC – Christian Children's Fund of Canada	Mar. 21, 2017 – Dec. 31, 2021	$12,671,151
City of Hamilton (Government)	Aug. 2, 2019 – Mar. 31, 2020	$220,000
City of Ottawa (Government)	Apr. 5, 2019 – Mar. 31, 2020	$7,000,000
City of Toronto (Government)	Jul. 31, 2018 – Mar. 31, 2019	$26,000,000
City of Toronto (Government)	May 10, 2019 – Mar. 31, 2020	$45,000,000
City of Toronto (Government)	Aug. 29, 2019 – Mar. 31, 2020	$17,000,000
City of Toronto (Government)	Apr. 1, 2020 – Mar. 31, 2021	$23,000,000
City of Toronto (Government)	Apr. 1, 2020 – Mar. 31, 2021	$16,000,000
City of Ottawa (Government)	Jun. 26, 2019 – Mar. 31, 2020	$10,100,000
City Of Victoria (Government)	May 15, 2019 – Mar. 31, 2020	$6,000,000
International Organization for Migration	2013-2014 Project	$3,087,839

International Organization for Migration	Dec. 7, 2015 – Dec. 31, 2018	$10,000,000
International Organization for Migration	April 2018 to April 2019	$22,000
International Organization for Migration	Feb. 1, 2019 – Mar. 31, 2023	$15,000,000
International Organization for Migration	Mar. 15, 2019 – Mar. 15, 2020	$19,500
International Organization for Migration	Mar. 26, 2019 – Mar. 26, 2020	$50,000
International Organization for Migration	Jun. 24, 2019 – Mar. 31, 2023	$2,219,042
International Organization for Migration	Mar. 12, 2020 – Sep. 30, 2023	$1,199,636
Nakache, Delphine (University of Ottawa)	Mar. 15, 2018	$213,936
Province of Manitoba (Government)	Jul. 31, 2018 – Mar. 31, 2019	$3,000,000
Province of Manitoba (Government)	Aug. 21, 2019 – Mar. 31, 2020	$5,000,000
Province of Quebec (Government)	Aug. 29, 2019 – Mar. 31, 2020	$250,000,000
Province of Quebec (Government)	Apr. 1, 2020 – Mar. 31, 2021	$94,000,000
Province of Quebec (Government)	Apr. 1, 2020 – Mar. 31, 2021	$30,000,000
Regional Municipality of Peel (Government)	Aug. 21, 2019 – Mar. 31, 2020	$2,200,000
United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees	Mar. 29, 2019 – Mar. 29, 2020	$50,000

Some of these grants are worth a look in closer detail. Keep in mind, this is just what's getting flagged by "irregular". There is most likely more money coming from other sources.

With the International Organization for Migration, it looks like we are handing out cash to ***facilitate*** the illegal movement of people. It doesn't seem like prevention at all.

> To enhance awareness of key communities in Central America of the risks associated with irregular pathways of migration and of the options available for regular migration, including to Canada;
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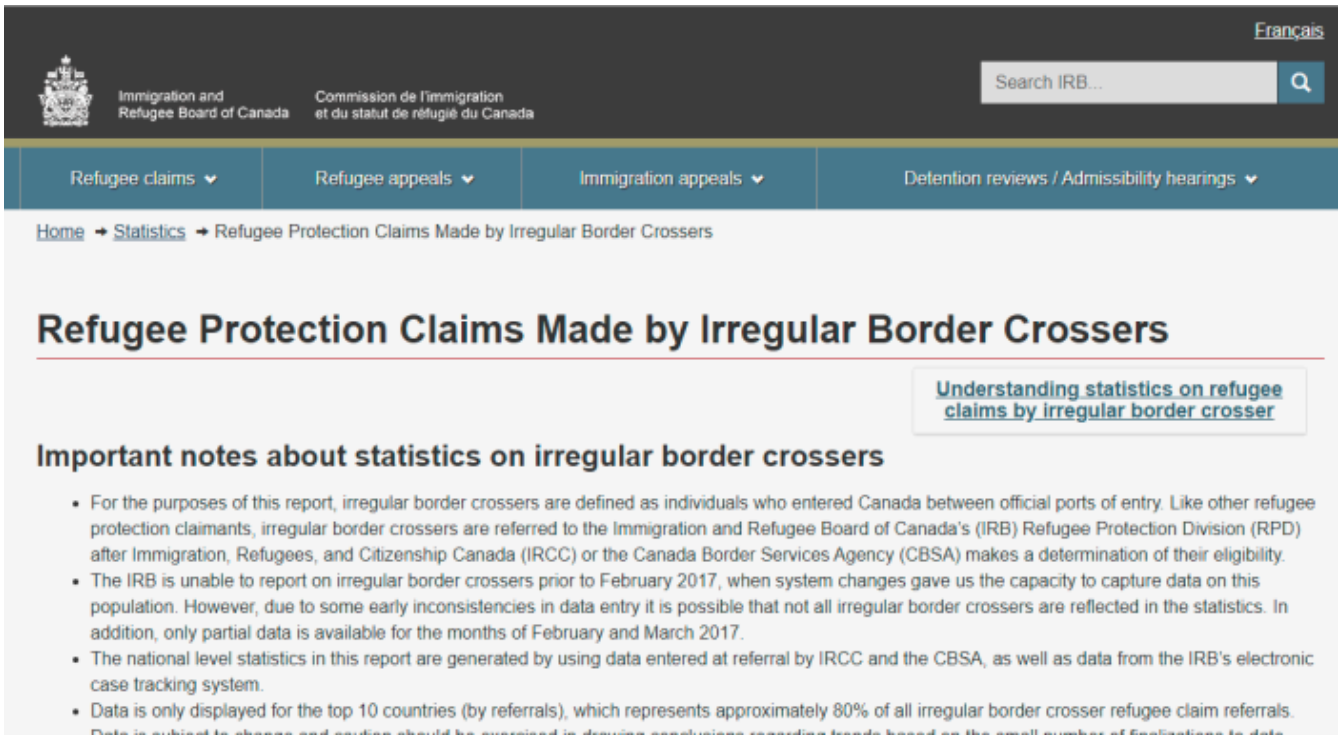
> .
>
> To strengthen capacity of local government agencies and stakeholders in the target countries to develop information campaign strategies to better inform communities on safe and regular migration pathways and risks of irregular migration.

As one example (albeit a small one), Canadian taxpayers sent $50,000 to Costa Rica. The idea was to discourage them from coming illegally, but to inform them of the litany of methods to enter Canada legally.

> This grant will support UNODC to strengthen the migration management capacity of Nigeria through technical assistance in the areas of national migration /immigration policies and procedures, deterring irregular migration, and improving data collection and analysis related to human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

Another grant sent $1.2 million to Nigeria, to combat human smuggling and trafficking. At least that was the stated goal. However, consider the large numbers of Nigerians simply coming across the border from the United States, it seems more like we just subsidized their travel.

In fact, Nigerians have been the largest group to enter Canada illegally over the last few years.


Français
Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada
Commission de l'immigration et du statut de réfugié du Canada
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Home → Statistics → Refugee Protection Claims Made by Irregular Border Crossers
Refugee Protection Claims Made by Irregular Border Crossers
Understanding statistics on refugee claims by irregular border crosser
Important notes about statistics on irregular border crossers
For the purposes of this report, irregular border crossers are defined as individuals who entered Canada between official ports of entry. Like other refugee protection claimants, irregular border crossers are referred to the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada's (IRB) Refugee Protection Division (RPD) after Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) or the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) makes a determination of their eligibility.
The IRB is unable to report on irregular border crossers prior to February 2017, when system changes gave us the capacity to capture data on this population. However, due to some early inconsistencies in data entry it is possible that not all irregular border crossers are reflected in the statistics. In addition, only partial data is available for the months of February and March 2017.
The national level statistics in this report are generated by using data entered at referral by IRCC and the CBSA, as well as data from the IRB's electronic case tracking system.
Data is only displayed for the top 10 countries (by referrals), which represents approximately 80% of all irregular border crosser refugee claim referrals.

ORIGIN	INTAKE	ACCEPTED	REJECTED	PENDING
Total	59,384	22,591	16,152	17,555
Nigeria	16,187	4,120	6,777	4,658
Haiti	9,236	1,861	4,205	2,655
Columbia	3,425	1,269	420	1,599
Pakistan	2,343	918	505	800
Democratic Republic of Congo	2,094	362	292	1,328

Note: This doesn't count withdrawn and abandoned claims.

All of this since 2017, according to the IRB. People can just stroll through the border (and this happens often) at Roxham Road. A serious country would turn them away, not shell out millions for locals to feed and house them.

The United States is such a dangerous country, we are told. However, they get tens of thousands (or more) of asylum claims every year. Strange that people are so willing to flock to an unsafe place. Unless of course, this is all about shopping around for better benefits and living conditions.

Despite all the talk about the border being closed with the U.S., that isn't true at all. People are still able to come in and pretend to be refugees. The only real difference is that Roxham Road has been converted into a normal border port, and is processing illegal aliens.

Health-care workers permanent residence pathway: About the public policies

About the public policies | Who can apply | How to apply | After you apply

About the public policies

This application process offers refugee claimants the option to apply for permanent residence if they

- have worked a minimum number of hours in Canada's health-care sector during the COVID-19 pandemic
- provided direct patient care as part of their job
- meet all other eligibility criteria

You can apply if you meet the eligibility requirements and you're

As a sign of where things are heading, consider this recent announcement. Refugee claimants (people waiting for a hearing), who have accumulated enough hours working in health care can apply to stay. This seems to also apply to people who entered the country illegally. There seems to be no standards in who we let into this field.

This applies to both pending and failed (yes failed) asylum applicants. If they have enough hours, they can apply for permanent residence. The hours required is the same as for health care workers on visas: (120 between March and August 2020, and either 750 hours or 30 hour/week for 6 months).

It's a bit of a meme that we have doctors, scientists and engineers flooding the borders. Apparently, this is what's actually happening.

At a time when health care workers are being terminated for refusing to take the experimental shots, a replacement work force is coming in. The catch seems to be a lack of concern for bodily autonomy. This problem is likely to just get worse.

More to come on this long neglected topic.

(1) https://search.open.canada.ca/en/gc

(2) https://search.open.canada.ca/en/gc/id/cic,094-2018-2019-Q4-D198772004,current

(3) https://search.open.canada.ca/en/gc/id/cic,094-2019-2020-Q4-D208778003,current

(4) https://www.irb-cisr.gc.ca/en/statistics/Pages/irregular-border-crossers-countries.aspx

(5) https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/refugees/healthcare-workers-permanent-residence.html

(6) https://www.canada.ca/en/immigration-refugees-citizenship/services/refugees/healthcare-workers-permanent-residence/eligibility.html#s3

BORDERS (CANADA), GLOBALISM, HUMAN RIGHTS, IDENTITY/RELIGION, IMMIGRATION (CANADA), NGO/CS, TRAFFICKING, SMUGGLING, CHILD EXPLOITATION, UN/WHO, US